

ancestral forms. Clef-back antelopes are ruminants, so they have four-compartmented stomachs through which their food passes to extract its maximum nutritional content. It is one of the few surviving members of a large number of bovid antelope species that look like relics from the age of humanity.

SOLANGE FRANKORT
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ZOOLOGY ILLUSTRATION

22. Pteropus pelagicus +

The Mortlock Flying Fox or Mortlock Islands Flying-fox is a species of fruit bat in the Pteropodidae family. It is threatened by habitat loss.

23. Manarberius perhorridus <

Night stalker is a large, flightless bat that is the largest and most fearsome of a particular group of Batavian ground-dwelling predatory bats. They walk on their front legs while their hind legs and feet are still used for grasping. The night stalker is one and a half meters tall and hunts in the Batavian forests in packs at night, screeching and screaming.

24. Hymenoptera =

25. Sphecidae =

26. Spheg ichneumonius =

27. Sphinx ligustri =

The Hymenoptera are the third largest orders of insects, comprising the sawflies, wasps, bees and ants. The Ancient Greek for membrane provides a plausible etymology for the term because these insects have membranous wings. However, a key characteristic of this order is that the hind wings are connected to the fore wings by a series of hooks called hamuli. Thus, another plausible etymology involves, Hymen, the Ancient Greek god of marriage, as these insects have "married wings" in flight.

28. Vulpemustela acer <

29. Humisaurus spinicaudatus <

Pamthret, a large, carnivorous mustelid 2 meters in length. Pamthrets live in small family groups and normally hunt in pairs. The Spine-tailed squirrel, coloured like a striped skunk, whose tail bears sharp quills on the underside, which at rest lie flat over the ground. When the rodent is alarmed it throws its tail over its back and erects the quills. This presents an almost impenetrable barrier and can be turned to deflect an attack from either side.

30. Ostraciontes =

Ostraciidae is a family of squared, closely related to the pufferfishes and filefishes. Members of this family occur in a variety of different colours, and are notable for the patterns on their skin. They swim in a rowing manner and like to eat sardines.

Zoology illustration is one of the installation during the exhibition An Encyclopedia of Media Objects focussing on the issue of disappearing media objects. Showing the disappearing of the medium, the animal, the classification, by an old fashioned zoology class.

= Vivo

+ Extinctus

< Confictura

1. Labrus ossifagus =

2. Labrus oobiginosus =

3. Labrus oupestris =

These three fish are wrasses native to the eastern Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The wrasses are a family of marine fish, many of which are brightly coloured. The family is large and diverse.

4. Eupherusa nigriventris +

The black-bellied hummingbird is a species of hummingbird in the Trochilidae family. It is found in moist forest at middle elevations on the Caribbean slope in Costa Rica and Panama. His favourite food is a coconut, which he shares with other animals of his environment.

5. Okapi johnstoni =

The okapi is a mammal native to the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Central Africa. Although the okapi bears striped markings reminiscent of zebras, it is most closely related to the hyena. Okapi has a long neck, and large, flexible ears. Its coat is a chocolate to reddish brown, much in contrast with the white horizontal stripes and rings on the legs and white ankles.

6. Amphimorphodius cynomorphus <

The Falanx is a very large, wolf-like predatory rat that hunts in packs; it is the most common species of predator rat in temperate latitudes, and the largest member of the predator rat family. In small packs, they attack the weakest individual rabbits and harry them to exhaustion.

7. *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* =

The platypus also known as the duck-billed platypus is a semi-aquatic egg-laying mammal endemic to eastern Australia, including Tasmania. Together with the four species of echidna, it is one of five extant species of monotremes, the only mammals that lay eggs instead of giving birth. This animal is related to slide 9 the anteaters.

8. *Meriones unguiculatus* +

Once known simply as “desert rats”, the gerbil subfamily includes about 110 species Africa, India, and Asia. This rat, a gentle and hardy animal. It was first brought from China to Paris, France in the 19th century, and became a popular house pet.

9. Family Tachyglossidae =

The Echidna also a semiaquatic egg-laying mammals. Their diet consists of ants and cockroaches. They live in Australia and New Guinea. The longest recorded lifespan for a captive echidna is 50 years.

10. *Homo vates* <

Water-Seeker, a chimp-like species descended from the Temperate Woodland-Dweller. Due to climatic extremes, it has evolved the ability to detect water over long distances. Almost 60% of his body consists of water.

11. *Morelia viridis* =

Morelia viridis, commonly known as the green tree python. The green tree python is characterized by a relatively slim body. With a large head, clearly defined from the neck. His prey can be larger than himself, he could even swallow a crocodile.

12. *Felis pajeros* +

Felis is a genus of cats in the family Felidae, including the familiar domestic cat who is closest relative. The wild species are distributed widely across Europe, southern and central Asia, and Africa; the domestic cat has been introduced worldwide. Nowadays you see them all over the internet specially in meme-culture, like Cat-videos.

13. *Tendesciurus rufus* <

This animal is strictly herbivorous, long-bodied, North American squirrel, with a body like an inchworm. The it is a typical plant-eating mammal abundant in the deciduous forests of North America. Since its ancestor's jumping a ability has disappeared, the animal can only move from one tree to another by grasping an extended branch; for this reason the chirit is found most often in dense thickets.

14. *Chlamyphorus truncatus* =

The pink fairy armadillo or pichiciego is the smallest species of armadillo. This desert-adapted animal is endemic to central Argentina and can be found inhabiting sandy plains, dunes, and scrubby grasslands.

15. *Thylacinus cynocephalus* +

This is commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger (because of its striped lower back) or the Tasmanian wolf. Its yellow-brown coat featured 13 to 21 distinctive dark stripes across its back, rump and the base of its tail, which earned the animal the nickname “tiger”, but actually he is more related to the zebra, horse family.

16. *Insulornis* spp. <

17. *Ophicaudatus insulatus* <

Pacauan whistlers are all members descended from the Australian golden whistler which was blown from Australia to Pacaus very long ago. Terratail, a timid, red squirrel-like rodent that is one of the few mammals living in Pacaus. The markings on its tail mimic the markings on a Pacaus bird snake's head. When threatened by any predator, such as a hawk whistler, a terratail hides under a tree branch, throws its tail into the typical snake-threat posture and utters a realistic hiss, and while the enemy is recovering from shock, the terratail escapes rapidly into the undergrowth.

18. *Alca impennis* +

The great auk is a flightless bird. Its bred on rocky, isolated islands with easy access to the ocean and a plentiful food supply, a rarity in nature that provided only a few breeding sites for the auks.

19. *Lophius histrio* =

The sargassum fish, anglerfish, or frog fish, is a frogfish of the family Antennariidae, the only species in its genus. It lives among Sargassum seaweed which floats in subtropical oceans. A strangelooking fish, it blends well with the surroundings in its seaweed habitat.

20. *Petaurista elegans* =

The spotted giant flying squirrel is a species of rodent in the Sciuridae family. It is found in China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Vietnam. His jaw is made for food like nuts, but also wild lobster.

21. *Castratrgus grandiceros* <

Cleft-back antelope, a grazing antelope looking very similar to